

not been heard from.

A descriptive circular of L.H.W. principles,

The Secretary desires to offer to the members

a handsome book for the best article descrip-

tive of the new L. H. W. pin, symbolizing its de-

sign, color, etc. Presentations may be made

at times of the L.H.W. pin. If the L.H.W.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE BAR.

In proposing that three judges be elected to

Indays gone by we have seen where an old

knight with new honors and knighthoods.

It is not my purpose that a "tin medal"

have done some little patriotic work, or who

notoriety. When an L.H.W. has performed

meritorious, distinctive patriotic service, he

ognized by the members as worthy of praise

and emulation; that their reward shall be the

Such patriotic service would require patience

Thus would the bar become something of

which anyone might be proud of wearing, and

if anyone should perform service for notoriety.

the labor of love for the cause in an American's

heart would preclude all possibility of a noto-

The Secretary, with respect to all who have

been voted for, would beg indulgence on this

occasion for suggesting the appropriateness of

selecting Mrs. President Kate B. Sherwood,

Capt. Wallace Foster, and ex-Treasurer Mrs.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

A few things of interest that can be done

might here be noted. I am often asked what

reply to this question is, to use your men-

find something of interest in patriotic educa-

I suggest that we publish in advance a

monthly program of short articles on a given

Articles not to contain over 500 words. Each

program, must be considered as a "score"

SUBJECT FOR MARCH-PATRIOTS.

The Patriot Doctor-Samuel McClung, M. D.

The Professional Patriot-Amos L. Seaman.

CLARKSVILLE (MO.) SCHOOL BOARD.

What can I do? Again I answer there

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary

L.H.W., for Missouri, Miss Carrie Hallowell,

An American flag was presented to the Schoo

of the members unofficially accepted and hoist-

ed the flag. When the third, who had been

away, returned, official action was taken, de-

clining the flag on the condition named, as the

We have not succeeded in having the flag ac-

cented though one member voted for it: but

ILLINOIS AND THE FLAG.

This work alone is enough to keep an army

Alone we cannot do much, but with a Na-

PENNSYLVANIA L.H.W.

Assistant Secretary Loui M. Stockton, 3317

that dues for 1897 should have been paid Jan.

those who are in arrears for last year will send

ber to bring in at least one recruit, that the

membership may be doubled before the next

Harry Stockton was given an L. H. W. badge

by his father and mother as a Christmas gift.

and expresses himself highly delighted with it.

He says: "It is a beauty-so neat and plain."

Secretary Stockton expresses himself pleased

with the sketch of Wyoning Valley by Emma

R. Wolfe, and hopes others residing in historic

Senior Vice-President Mary A. Silloway,

L.H.W., writes that her promise has been ful-

filled, made at seventh annual Reunion, St.

Paul, to send a flag to the school at Lignum,

Va., as per request of Harrison Gordon, L.H.W.

Writing from Minneapolis under date of

Jan. 12, 1897, Senior Vice-President Silloway

ANOTHER L.H.W. FLAG.

localities may follow her example.

Flag Custodian, Stevensburg, Va.

amount, 25 cents per annum. He trusts all

AMOS L. SEAMAN, Secretary.

to a portion of the patrons of the school,

workers in the cause of patriotism.

to the L. H. W. your success.

thing. Loyally.

National Reunion.

over the school every day in good weather.

plenty of work to do. Think about it.

Board of the above-named place.

The Patriot Lawver-Julius W. Gogarn.

The Patriot Pedagog-O. Edith Dickey.

. A MONTHLY PROGRAM.

subject from various points of view.

served a personal notice.

cused. Do your best.

Clung.

State.

riety-seeker's success.

Service, Judges.

ablest experienced persons be selected.

torious patriotic endeavor.

objects, and organization will soon be out.

which have not proved very expeditious.

attention

EDITOR'S CHAT.

A Question of Tramps and Our Own Part and Its Solution.

Inez Wightman, writing from Montana, asks the editor's opinion as to our attitude towards I shall be pleased to give the matter prompt tramps, so called. In other words, should we give the hungry man something to eat and drink when he knocks at our door and aks for

Ordinarily there could be but one reply to this, since the divine injunction is, even concerning our enemy, "If he bunger give him food." In any case the answer would be yes, although this may not always mean food from your own hand or your own larder; but an assurance that the hungry person will be sent to a place where food is provided. Beyond this the limitation rests only in one's ability to March I. provide food on call for everyone who asks.

In large towns and cities, and in most parts of our country, public provision has been made for taking care of those in need of food and clothes; but in many places, especially in newly-settled countries, either no provision has been made or the means in hand are inadequate. In such cases the burden is upon all classes of citizens who have food to make provision for those who have not, and thus even our enemies may be fed.

It is worse than folly to assert that men and women out of employment, even to the extent of being compelled to ask for food or perish, are therefore unworthy of our help. Especially is this true at the present time, when, owing to the universal depression of our National industries, there are millions who have no means of earning their daily bread. It is no exaggeration to say that one man out of every 10, today, among those who have been bread-winners. scarcely knows where his next week's bread is | presentation of a patriotic service bar from the coming from, while many more, heretofore L.H.W. thrifty and prosperous, find their only assets are taxes and mortgages.

This is the actual condition of affairs, theorize stacles, some stroke of genius, or some long as we may, and the only thing for us, as Chris- time of unflinching service for the cause of tian people, to do is to help one another. Let | patriotism. him that bath two coats give to him that bath

Human nature is naturally selfish, and there is no danger of our becoming too charitable or too kind to those who are in want or need. Far better for us all to study the life and precepts of Him who had not where to lay his head, and perhaps the angels of God will minister to us in our distresses as they ministered

BANDS OF MERCY.

Bands of Mercy are being formed in many of our public schools, and are the natural complement of patriotic teaching. The pleasantest report of effect of such organizations comes from

Some years ago the Jefferson District schools can be done to maintain interest. My only were the most disorderly in the city. The children were turbulent and quarrelsome tal faculties and think of something. Keep among themselves and crue to everything, from your eyes and ears open; observe and cogitate the Chinaman toiling along under his burden upon the affairs of man, and you cannot fail to to the stray cat in the alley.

They were natural pugilists, and free fights | tion. after school often brought the children to school the next day with skinned faces, black eyes and broken noses. But the children fight no more, they do not throw stones at cats, or tie tin cans to the dogs' tails, or pursue the

All this because every child has been enrolled by the Principal, Miss M. M. Murphy, into Bands of Mercy; and the idea, at first combatted in the District, has grown into popularity until every child is proud of his enrollment. At last accounts the number enrolled

Every Friday afternoon before dismissal the classes of the Jefferson School gather in the Assembly Room, each class wearing a distinct color, as red, white, pink, purple, gold, or blue. They all stand up and recite in chorus this etanza from Coleridge:

He prayeth hest who loveth best All things both great and small, For the dear God who loveth us He made and loveth ali.

At these meetings the children are called tinon to give their experiences, after singing a song or two, and there is plenty of evidence to show that the inculcation of humane ideas into their young minds is telling upon their daily

LOYAL HOME WORKERS.

L.R.W. Circles-Secretary's Weekly Bulletin-Flag Song Dedicated to Capt. Foster. VALUE OF L.H.W. CIECLES. Now is the time for organizing Loyal Home

Workers into local Circles or State Circles, as the case may be. There are Chantauqua Circles, University Extension Circles, and Clubs, Federations, and Associations innumerable. putting in their claims for our attention. But all of these are giving more time to the study of ancient history, or subjects in the abstract, than they are of how to make progressive, patriotic American citizens,

"Progress and Patriotism" is the motto of the Association of Loyal Home Workers, and behind this is the watchword, "Pro Patria" Board was afraid it might give dissatisfaction (For our Country). Here is the new truth, the vitalizing germ of comprehensive nationality; and to its extension and development every Loyal Home Worker should be committed, heart and soul.

The L.H.W. Circle has a purpose which should rally the best citizenship of the land. Every Circle organized must be inspired by the first duty which presents itself, which is when the members rise together and give in concert the flag salute: "We give our heads and our one language, one flag." Then follows the

"My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing."

singing of-

After these two acts of patriotism are performed there will follow, naturally, a study of the Declaration of Independence, the National Constitution, the Constitution of our respective States, Webster's Reply to Hayne, Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, patriotic orations and recitations, the history and achievements of men and women who have made and preserved the Nation.

The curoliment of members would be a sim-Fairhill street, Philadelphia, Pa., desires every member of Pennsylvania L.H.W. to remember ple and easy thing with a small membership fee, only 25 cents a year, if each member could feel that the great bulk of his fee would be utilized for patriotic purposes, such as the dissemination of patriotic literature and the placing of flags over the school-houses in isolated | him double that amount. He asks every memdistricts, especially in the South.

L.H.W. BULLETIN NO. 51. Sr. Louis, Jan. 28, 1897. Applications: Grace Hall, Greenfield, Mo.: Ora Hendrix, Clarinda, Iowa.

NOTES AND ORDERS All Assistant Secretaries should watch carefully enrollment of L. H.W. Cadets, and immediately forward those enrolled applications for membership in the L.H.W. Also send applications to persons whose names appear in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE or other patriotic papers. Assistant Secretaries will, of course, send application-blanks to those persons only who live in the State represented by them.

The Secretary urges each Assistant Secrework for the L.H.W. between now and the

Buffalo Rennion. We have up to date received almost as many applications since St. Pael Reunion as were received during the entire preceding year.

Let us do better still. I am especially anxions to see a more energetic endeavor on the Sonior Vice-President, L.H.W., Mrs. Silloway

Mrs. Wirstow's Scothing Sylur should always be used for children teething. It southes the child, softens the gums, atlays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhora. Twentylive central bottle.

press her sentiments better than in the following quotation: "O'er every schoolhouse in the lan Now let that banner wave, 'Twill teach our children loyalty

To God and country dear

The shining stars appear.

Then cheer the flag, the dear old flag, That stands for education, Brave boys and girls, with loud huzzas, At its proud constellation.

CONVERSATION CLUB. The Ante-Room of the L.H.W.-Chat and

Comments of the C.C. and L.H.W. A CHAT AND A REQUEST.

As I understand it, the C.C. is only the anteroom, so to speak, of the L. H.W. Am I wrong? Julius, I'm surprised at your being willing to wholly give up the old name. How can you, when you remember the friendly chats we had part of some Assistant Secretaries who have weekly; the book circle; the C.C. poem; the If the members of a State are not satisfied exchange, through which medium we became with the work being done in their State, and the possessors of many treasures? I've lots of will write the Secretary offering suggestions,

As my friend, one of our most prominent L.H.W.'s, says: "It's like giving up the name forefathers for that of fellow-citizens." Well, you may, but we won't .- Mary Best and Inez It has been delayed owing to arrangements

Vightman. Thank you, Julius, for good wishes. Come out to Montana, and we will show you the and perhaps the world. Anacenda is booming, but it cannot employ

members can apply themselves to formulating tion I would like some of you-uns to give me an expressive address symbolical of its sentiment, such an address can be made useful. All your opinion upon. Here, as elsewhere, there are a number o articles must contain not over 300 words, and must be sent to the Secretary not later than those who either cannot get work or do not want it. Many are hungry and must have

food some way. Some misunderstanding exists as to the Here there are no sonp kitchens, or anything presentation of a patriotic service bar for meriof that sort, so we housekeepers are often asked to give a meal to a hungry man. Some say it is cheaper to give them some pass upon meritorious service of individual money than bother with them; some, "I never

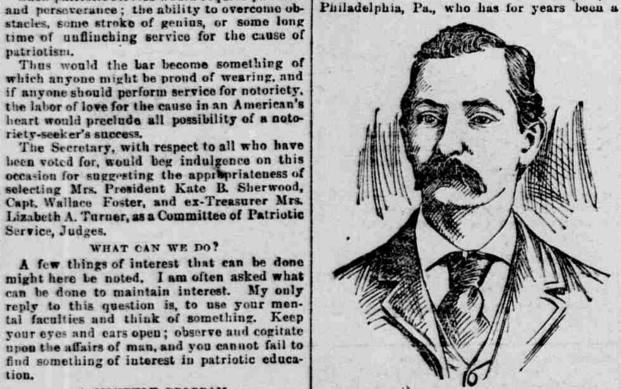
members it was my idea that the best and feed a tramp," and so on. Personally, I don't like to refuse a man something. It need not be a feast if he be hungry, veteran wore a distinctive badge presented to and I've fed a number this Winter; they were him in recognition of some deed of valor or hungry, too, and most of them clean and wellheroism. In the days of chivalry it was a mannered.

custom to decorate the valorous or champion It grieves me to say no to a plea for a piece of bread, for I've a little boy who may some day shall be given every L.H.W. who happens to

has, perhaps, done something that has brought should be given something that would be recyou think about it?

> LOUI M. STOCKTON. One of the familiar names among the Loyal Home Workers is that of Loui M. Stockton, of

Inez Woodruff Wightman.



rallying force not only in the city of Brotherly Love and the State, honored forever by bearing the name of William Penn, but wherever member who is to write will be assigned his the names of C.C. and Loyal Home Workers topic by the Progress Committee. No one is | are loved and honored.

permitted to decline, and a failure to write Loui M. Stockton was born in Burlington vour article, as assigned and published in the County, N. J., Sept. 16, 1859; son of Thomas W. Stockton, Co. G. 23d N. J. He is a member against you by the rest of the association-a of Capt. Phillip R. Schuyler Camp, 2, Division sort of crime for neglect or lack of patriotism, of Pennsylvania, S. of V. November, 1890, he was introduced to the

With the permission of the Progress Com-N. T. C. C. by Fred Helb, jr., Railroad, Pa., and mittee I announce the following topic and | in March, 1891, became a member of the Guards. assignments for March. All articles to be for- | September, 1891, he attended the Reunion of warded to Miss M. Dell Adams, Defiance, O., the Pennsylvania Division at Readington, Chairman Progress Committee, within 10 days | when he was appointed Quartermaster by Comfollowing the announcement of the program. | mander Ras G. Haves, now Mrs. Snell, and Each person assigned to write will also be from that time to this has been an untiring and faithful worker for Progress and Patriot-

September, 1892, Quartermaster Stockton was elected Commander of the Pennsylvania Guards, serving till 1894, when, at the Pittsburg Reunion, the Guards were merged into the Loyal The Patriot Woman-Georgia Martin Mc-Home Workers Association. Since then he has served as Assistant Secretary of Pennsylvania The Patriot Editor-Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood.

The Patriot Educator-Capt. Wallace Foster. When Lincoln Circle, No. 2, was formed at Philadelphia he was elected Senior Vice Presi-This work will help every member, and you dent, and at the last Rennion, L. H. W., he was may get your turn any time. Do not decline elected a member of the National Council. He when your turn comes; you will not be exattended three Pennsylvania Reunions of the Old Guards and one of the New Jersey Division : also other like gatherings at Brown's Mills and Swedesboro, N. J., and Chester and Holland, Pa., besides numerons Pennsylvania rallies. He took an active part in the Eastern L. H. W. rally, held last Summer, attended by National Treasurer Mary L. Best and representative Government. have been in correspondence with the School Loyal Home Workers from the Eastern States. particularly from Pennsylvania and New Board on condition that it should be hoisted Jersey. His own home is a rallying place for the C.C. and L.H.W. There are three members of this Board. Two

PASSING IN REVIEW.

kota to communicate with her, as she feels scribes the snow-drifts as 16 feet high in some | 12:38. places, and says that, while it might strike terror to the hearts of her Southern friends, the scene seems very pretty to her.

we intend to keep after this School Board until Harriet A. Bartow, New Canaan, Conn. we get results. A report will be forthcoming sends the thanks of Ella Feather to all those soon from the Secretary and Assistant Secrewho sent Christmas dimes to make an afghan tary of Missouri, which may be interesting to Illinois members should endeavor te over-

From Sixty-one to Sixty-five." Lydia A. French, a soldier's widow, residing of Loyal Home Workers busy. Remember, too, at Centropolis, Kan., writes to express her inthat the 15,000 L.H.W. and L.H.W. Cadets, terest in the Loyal Home Workers, and her dewho second your efforts, will be glad to render sire to do all in her power to advance their inyou aid, and will be pleased to have you report terests and that of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Henry F. Beringer, Mayville, N. J., would like the Loyal Home Workers to take some tional Association, backed by patriotic people action in the printing of cards with cut of the and a patriotic press, and by energy and per-

L. H. W. pin in colors before the next Reunion.

severance, we can together accomplish some- at Buffalo. Charles Hemstreet, Waterville, Minn., writes that Miss Bessie Cady, of Kandiyoki, Minn, is trying to get 50 members of the North Star Circle and others interested in chartering a tend the eighth annual Reunion, L.H.W. Sevfavorable replies. All those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity should address Miss Cady, Box 3, Kandiyoki, Minn.

Mary L. Stagner, Madison, Wis., says: "The Charles Laufler, jr., Grand Rapids, Wis., extends to all best wishes for a happy New Year in the work of Progress and Patriotism.

Charles M. Gallop, Hartford, Conn., calls attention to a seeming error in a sketch of Hurriet Beecher Stowe, whose death was mentioned being Edward, William, Charles, Thomas, James, Catherine, Mary and Isabella. The latter is very prominent as an advocate of woman's

sends to Harrison Gordon, for the school of Liguum, Va., an all-wool bunting flag, containing the whole constellation of stars; size, as requested, five feet by eight. She cannot ex-

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Feb. 7. 1897.

Subject: Commonness of Possessions, and the Story of Ananias. Acts, 4:32-37; 5:1-11,

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as ndicated above.

INTRODUCTION.

There is great profit in the study of biography and history. We have both of these in the Book of the Acts. What were the secrets success in the early Church? How did the first followers of Christ deal with persecution? How with heresy? How with hypocrisy? What part did women have in Church work and worship? Of what service were the Councils at Jerusalem? How was any widespread dissent in doctrine adjusted? How did the work of uniting Gentiles on equal terms with Jews develop and result? How was the prob-lem of property met? To what extent and under what circumstances should Christians pool their possessions? What was the play of largest and finest smelter in the United States, the Holy Spirit in the speech and acts of early followers of Christ? What of Church government, orders of the ministry, Church disciall who come; and that brings me to a ques- pline? What about ministerial support, style and subject-matter of preaching, domestic life of the clergy? What authority had the Old Testament in the Christian Church? What men belonging to the army of unemployed- about the inspiration of the Bible? How of the Sunday question? These are all important matters, and the Book of the Acts throws considerable light on every subject to which reference is made in the above questions. It is a Book fundamentally essential for every

Christian to study.
Gotthard V. Lechler, D.D., Leipsic, Germany, says of the Book of Acts: "It is a sacred Book and worthy of the Bible, solely for the reason that it not only describes the deeds and experiences of men, or furnishes a human history, but also presents a divine and divine-human narrative, since it sets forth the controlling influence and authority of Christ, and the witness of His Spirit, in the deeds, the discourses and the experience of his Apostles and his Church. Since it describes the origin, I've seen some of the so-called tramps, who the establishment, the development and the are not so from any liking for the life, and it's early progress and guidance of the Church of hard to think you might refuse a deserving Christ, it necessarily sets forth, at the same time, the eternal, fundamental principles of Dear editor, won't you please tell us what | the Church in every respect, delineating, alike, the individual, the congregational and the ecclesiastical life of the Christian."

> Data. Acts, 4:32-37. These few verses have been the occasion of much study, resulting in diverse conclusions. One should read, in connection with the paragraph we now study, 2: 41-47. At that time there were 3,000 disciple (2:41), but now there are 5,000, 4:4. The larger the number the greater possibility ordinarily of differences originating endangering the unity.

APOSTOLIC UNITY.

We may say late Summer of A. D. 30. It is difficult to be exact.

The 120 abode in an upper room somewhere in Jerusalem. 1:13, 14, 15. Was that where every one of whom was without some serious St. Peter spoke (1:15-22), and where Matthias was elected? 1:23-26. We cannot suppose that place was the scene of the descent of the Holy Spirit. 2:1. The occasion resulted in Isa., 5:1-4. St. Paul describes a Church not the addition of 3,000 disciples. 2:41. The having a spot of evil. Eph., 5:25-27. There place must have been spacious. The scene of is no doubt but that St. Paul had in mind Cant. the cure of the Lame Man was Solomon's Porch. 4:7: "Thou art all fair, \* \* there is no 3:11. The place of frial of the two Apostles | spot in thee." We are to understand the Church was the Judgment Half at Jerusalem. 4:6. in its later development, particularly in its Leaving there, they went to their own comreferred to in 1:13? That was the place that was shaken. 4:31 Barnabas.

The name of this man was Joses (Joseph), meaning exalted. The Apostles called him Barnabas, signifying son of consolation (or comfort). The name is also written Jose. He was a native of Cyprus. He belonged to the tribe of Levi. He became an Apostle. He it was who indorsed St. Paul to the Church at Jerusalem. He believed St. Paul gifted for the special work of preaching the Gospel to the Gentiles, and went to Tarsus for the purpose of urging him to take up this work. He accompanied St. Paul on that Apostle's first missionary tour. After a time Barnabas returned to his native land, and ceased to have a place in history. There is an apocryphal epistle attributed to Barnabas, though it is evident it was written in the second century. The reason Barnabas did not accompany St. Paul on his second tour was that he wanted Mark to go also, but St. Paul would not consent. 15: 36-40. From Col., 4: 10, we see that Barnabas and could not have had property in the tribal re-gion, but he possessed it in Cyprus. Then, Two other possibly, his property was gotten by marriage. Morcover, it is thought that in later times the Levitical law was not much heeded. Some render Barnabas, son of exhortation, the declarer of comfort, and 11: 23 represents him exhorting. He is called, 13:1, a prophet. He was evidently well-to-do. 4:36, 37. We are not told that he sold all his property.

Cyprus. Island in Mediterranean Sea: 140 miles long and much of its width 50 miles; birthplace of Barnabas; St. Paul visited it; 3,678 square miles in area; 200,000 inhabitants; has Mt. Olympus, 6,595 feet high; now under English

Words and Phrases. 1. Of one heart and of one soul. 32. This is a Hebrew way of expressing most complete accord. Heart and mind were in harmonythe affections and the intellect acted in unity. Lenora Langley, Esmond, S. D., desires any Sympathy and syllogism (reason) operated tonember of the L.H.W. residing in South Da- gether. There was unity without questioning the impulse to it. The oneness was complete. quite alone in that land of blizzards. She de- | Compare "came with a perfect heart." 1 Chr.,

2. Aught. 32. Anything.

3. "Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own." 32. No one possessed anything simply for himself. Selfishness was eliminated and love was substituted. St. John, 13:35. We do not hear for her use. These were Mary L. Best, Alice | that remark: "What I have is mine, and I can L. Putnam, Annie L. Williams, Simeon Williams, Addie Roberts, a friend, and Miss Starr. hold that the Disciples gave up total possession A. G. Eyestone, 1249 W. Preston street, Bal- of all property. They held as stewards of God, come by patriotic education the opposition to timore, Md., would like a copy of THE NA- hoisting the flag over school-houses in their TIONAL TRIBUNE containing a poem entitled. eral good. Men who get, are as a rule best investors of what they acquire, and are able to make it go furthest. It is not generally the best policy on the long run to use the principal. One can do most good by continually doing good, and not by one explosion of benefi-cence. Some Disciples in Christ's day probably made the same mistake others of his followers have at times made since; they thought Christ was coming at once, and the only use that could be made of possessions was to dispense them all and at cuce. Title was of no use, deeds of property valueless, for all were to be burned up in a few months. Men act differently when conscious shat life is continuous and must be spent by as ipractically as though Pullman car from Minneapolis to Buffalo, to at- time and earth were sudless. With this idea, it is plain one can do most good with property eral of the Northwest railroads have given by himself managing it wisely, getting as great proceeds as are not usurious, or such increase value as comes by tolhand economy and saving. In the time of need at Jerusalem no one set himself to a sort of self-defence of ownership. Loyal Home Workers pin is a little beauty. I 32. We can imagine peculiar circumstances am delighted with both pin and Reunion when income was not renough to meet the exigency and demand existed for drawing on principal. This is often the case even new with the individual; and, ata time when Christian love was so intense that all Christians felt a great personal interest in their associates, we can see there might be a felt necessity to resort to the same measure for their welfare. The as removing the last of the "very famous chil- want was peculiar, the circumstances unique, dren" of Dr. Lyman Beacher. This is true of and hence the method adopted cannot be rethe very famous ones; the less famous children | garded as normal and obligatory. The followers of Christ then were of varying degrees of wealth. Some had property, others were in need. 35. Distribution was made, not on a basis of equality, but of requirement. Some Our L.H.W. friend of Springfield, O., writes needed no assistance, others had more than

4. Common. 32. In a condition where all were equally good, equally industrious and equally economical, the results achieved would be due equally to every one, and his right to utilize his portion of the results would be beyoud question. That would be a perfect society. Equal producers could be equal users. Plate in his Republic sketched a society with perfect rights and perfect advantages. Sir Thomas More's Utopia aimed at such an ideal. Writers generally along these lines have made commonness of use and enjoyment of all the stock, wealth, etc., of the body a feature. We get here an ideal of what we may regard as a model commonwealth, but it is safe to say that such a commonwealth presupposes a factor which never has and does not now exist; to wit, a society of citizens who are perfect in every respect. The commonness referred to in V. 32 is a provision for an emergency, and was probably based not only on great brotherly love, but on a very erroneous apprehension; viz, that the crash of the universe, destroying all value to possessions, was near at hand. We notice that a result of giving so liberally of their property was not simply the help ren-dered to those who lacked, but also the favorable opinion the people in general would form of a religion which made its advocates so kindly disposed. That which affects our finances is always a pretty good test of our sincerity. In our lesson only those were helped who had need; so some did not share in the distribution. 35. Probably some lost money or positions by becoming Christians, and hence became very dependent. 5. Gave witness, 33, See V. 22. This was

verbal. But we may suppose also such evidence as that mentioned in 2:47. They were on trial in the public oninion. 6. Power. 33. What they did had back of it a dynamic force, showing a more than human origin. 2:42 gives an idea of the line in which the power was exerted.

7. Of the resurrection. 33. They elaimed to do what they accomplished through the help of Christ, who before had been crucified, and who, if he helped after death, must have risen to life. 1 Cor., 15:13-16. 8. Grace. 33. They commended themselves

to people by reason of the help (grace) of God. 5:13. No one could, for example, see their generosity to each other without admiring it. 9. At Apostles' feet. 35, 37. This implies a complete giving up of said sums. Ps., 8:6. 10. Interpreted. 36. Perhaps this was for the benefit of Theophilus, who did not understand Hebrew. Suggestions.

1. Cultivate Church unity. 2. Crush selfishness. Be generous. Help the

3. In emergency, great calamity, sudden general loss, be willing to part with more than usual contributions for help.

4. Witness for Christ in word and deed. 5. Commend religion to all your associates. Convince the irreligious of the truth of Christianity by the beauty and consistency of your lives. Be in favor:

ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA. Data.

Acts, 5:1-11. Time. Late in Summer of A. D. 30. Place. Jerusalem. 1:13, 14, 15; 4:23, 31.

Occasion.

The picture drawn in 4:32-37 is very beautiful. It presents us with what we may call a perfect Church. The next picture is the one we are to study this week. It is a great contrast. We are reminded of the fact that among The Twelve was the false, wicked, hypocritic Judas. No body of Christians has ever yet met faults. We recall the parable of the wheat and the tares, and also the parable of the drag-net, containing bad as well as good fishes. Compare Heavenly condition. We tend toward it. We aim for it. It is even now so attained that we are shocked at the sin of some conspicuous Christian claimant. And yet it is not enough realized to give the Church authority to say it

is perfect. We have seen the Church in trouble from enemies from the outside. 4:3. Read 4:1-30. Now we find the Church harmed from within, endangered by the evil conduct of its own members. This was a very serious difficulty. and it was well it be dealt with on the spot and in a very signal, effective way.

Ananias and Sapphira. The name Ananias means whom Jehovah ha graciously given. Sapphira is derived from the precious stone, the sapphire. We would expect very much from persons with two such names. Both words now stand, however, for so much of hypocrisy that no parent would take the responsibility of naming a child either Ananias or Sapphira. I have wandered about among a thousand cemeteries studying epitaphs, and not even down in Cape Cod, where almost all names are of biblical origin, did I find that any Ananias or Sapphira ever died. To call a St. Mark were related. As a Levite, Barnabas | man an Ananias is equivalent to the styling

> Two other persons named Ananias are mentioned in the Bible-a disciple at Damascus (9:10-17) and the high priest. Acts, 23:2-5. It seems Ananias of Acts 5:1 was a man of some wealth-probably a Jew-married. We do not know his age, whether he had children, etc. He was simply "a certain man." Motive of Ananias and Wife.

We may infer that persons who gave generously became favorites, were much talked about, were praised, etc. Some might get impulse to contribute simply out of an itching for some popularity. But, in a company so poor as the first disciples, we would not imagine the temptation so great. And yet, to be prominent among 5,000 persons (4:4) was very desirable. We may suppose the impulse prompting Ananias was good. In a genuine spirit he sold the property and received the money. Now came in the temptation. Avarice found place. The money seemed a greater gift than Ananias purposed. Perhaps he got a good price. The money got him instead of he the money. Sin grows. Next comes sacrilege. To go to God with a gift in hand and a lie on the lips was an insult to Deity. Sacrilege and then falsehood. Then, the wish to appear more than he was in benevolence was shameful hypocrisy. But worse yet he and his wife combined together to commit a great sin. We bear in mind that the evil did not consist in not giving the full price, but in pretending that a part price was the en-

tire price. The real impertinence and wickedness of the act of Ananias were enhanced by the fact that he was not dealing simply with human beings, but with God Himself. 3.

Beautiful names for women are Alathea, Constancy, Fidelia, indicating truthfulness, reliability, genuineness. So for men good names are Heman, Homer, etc., given to denote sincerity. trustinness.

Miracle

What caused the deaths of Ananias and Sapphira? Did St. Peter, by miraculous power im parted to him, kill the deceivers? Were man and wife so shocked, by a knowledge their sin was found out, that they dropped dead by nervous stroke? There is no way but to conclude so far as the account implies, that the deaths were produced by omnipotent power. Then, a miraculous feature is seen, some say, in the knowledge which St. Peter had of the motives, mental operations, secret contrivances wicked agreements of Ananias and wife.

Many theologians see a strong argument in favor of the Deity of the Holy Spirit in the fact that in verse 3 St. Peter declares Ananias sinned against the Holy Ghost, and then in verse 4 says Ananias lied to God, the inference being, as some claim, that the Holy Ghost and God are one and the same. Suggestions.

1. Sin grows-pride, give all, give some, sacrilege, hypocrisy, falsehood. 2. Evil seeks company—husband and wife. 3. Be liberal; do not give all, do not give scrimpingly. 4. Women can give; join in Christian work;

5. Be united. The 5,000 (4:4) equal one. 6. Be genuine; never put on appearances; be truthful. 7. Cannot deceive God.

Our L.H.W. friend of Springheid, C., white hat his name is Forrest M. Runyan, instead of Frank Runyan.

"Children Teething."

MRS. Wirslow's Scothing Sylup should always be used for children teething. It southes the child, softens the guins, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoza. Twenty-colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoza. Twenty-read of its practice elsewhere.

See "Death of Ananias" by Raphael.

John L. Rushton, 9th Me., Layton, Utah, extends thanks to Annie L. Williams for kind interest in his niece, Clara B. Rushton, whom he describes as a most charming and levable girl, greatly missed by all who knew here.

ANSWERS TO NO. 269-NOV. 26, 1896. 2673-Alter(e)ation. 2677-W-it-b. 2675- CAW PENES PARORES TENORES CANEBRAKE CEREBRALS CANOBIELAKE WARRENITE SEALICE SEALICE SKATE SLATE SKY EKE 78- M CONNA ARRES CEROONS FOREBRACE PRESHENED CANOBIELAKE MARSHALNIEL. SNORRHOLE RETELLING SENNITS ANALOGY DEINS SCALY EKE DEG 088 LIGED ASTER LIGHTED AUTERRS RIGHTRAIL OSTEOMATA OSTROTONIST NIGHTPARROT SERMONERS TETRADITE REAMERS DEARIES DIRTS STIRS LOB 808 BITES CHOPS SHRIVELED RISERRATE WOODVINEGAR WATERMETERS SPLENITIS DECRETIVE SELETIN STATIVE SEGIN STEVE MACRI RITNDER MERKINS GLISTENED HARRIETTE BAINTVRIRIT BICKISSUOGS PRIESTING UNDERTAKE DENIALS INTUITE REEKS STONE DIE EGG See MARECHAL NIEL.

PRIZE WINNERS

Best CANOBIE LAKE diamond, Eugene. "Mystic Tree" one year, as follows: Best 11 diamond, Rex Ford; best 7 square, Kosciusko McGinty; best 13 diamond, Palhas; best 8 square, T. Hinker; best half-square, Primrose; best pyramid, Dan D. Lyon; best three batches of flats, L. M. N. Terry, T. H., and Maude, "Nosplustics" group photographs, as follows: Best Miss Fit square, C. Saw; best Nonplustics diamond, Gi Gantic; best "Nonplustics" flat, H. Eve. Ardmore group photographs, as follows: Best Roberta square, not won; best Remardoburg diamond, Guardineer; best "Diamondalia" flat, not won. "Diamondalia" flat, not won.

NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 277.

NO. 2773-CHARADE. Which oft they would Two to the breeze, Nor would they allow any WHOLE with that "rag," As proudly they sailed the high seas.

—T. H., Moscow, Idaho.

NOS. 2774-5-SQUARES.

(To Simon Ease.) 1. Something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection. 2. P. O., La Salle County, Tex. 3. antique, leaf-shaped bronze Celtie sword.

1. Feeding. 2. Unjust. 3. To decorate. Scratched to pieces, 5. Choleric. 6. A parish of England, County of Lincoin. (Lipp., 1868.) 7. An antique leaf-shaped bronze Celtic sword.

—CINDERS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NO. 2776-TRANSPOSITION.

(To My Old Friends.) There is death in the basilisk eyes of the snake, And the death lyeth under her tongue; And she sings to herself as she lyeth awake; Let us hark for a time to the song of the snake-Ah, this is the song that she sung:

A mother-snake moans all alone in the dark, As only a mother-snake can; for her bables are lying all PRIMAL and stark, With the mark of the heel of the man. They are cold, they are still, who were swift as the light, And a mother-snake means for her dead in the

As she lyeth alone and awake. I am old, I am old, I am wise, I am strong, And beware of the snake when she singeth her

Ah, beware of the kiss of the snake!

will creep in the grasses where playeth the childwill look in her eyes and my eyes will b She will laugh; it is well, it is fate! But the mother will call to the child she caressed, She will search, with a fear lying cold on her breast, And I-I will hide me and wait;

She will find where she lay in the serpent's em-She will scream at the look on the dead little face-

It is well, it is well, it is fate! In the night I will go where the shadow-things Where the wife of the man lies asleep; will twist in her hair, I will twine at her throat, I will creep, I will creep! Her lips they are red and her brow it is white— I will give her a mother's soft kiss in the night-

She will sleep, she will sleep, she will sleep!
Ah, yes she will sleep; will she ever awake
From the kiss that she had from the lips of the

I will creep, she will sleep, I will creep! I will wait over there till the man comes alone, To the mounds they will make on the hill, I will lie by his side, I will LAST to his moss, For his grief cannot ever be still.

Ah, sharp is the tooth I have whetted for him,
And dull is his ear, and his eye it is dim, And the snake, ob, she creepth so still !

I will hark to the ravings that come with breath, I will watch as he writhes in the clutches of death! All black and accursed he will swell in the sun, And I, who have waited, will know it is done! He is mine; he is marked for the kill! -IRON MASK, Dayton, O.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

Those of us who were close to Nyas, and who saw him frequently in our daily walks of life, can hardly realize that he has gone, forever, from our midst. Agreeable to his oft-expressed wish the veteran soldier and puzzier was laid at rest in the famous Arlington Cemetery with the boom of cannon, his casket covered with a massive array of Stars and Stripes and handsome flowers. As a necessary Nyas, and who is the first.

J. W. B., Eagle Point, Ore.—Is an old soldier Those of us who were close to Nyas, and who puzzler Nyas did not believe much in the "poetic," rather in short, pithy puzzles-"puzzles, not words," he would say. But once we prevailed upon him to attempt something poetic, and the re-sult was one of the most beautiful flats ever published anywhere. The old (though ever new) theme of Love was chosen, and this excellent RAIN BOW charade evolved. It is well worth a re-

What is love? A rainbow glory Cradled in a stormy cloud, Glowworm of romantic story,

Born in smiles but nursed in sorrow. Love's the child of rain-ing skies; Though the rose's bloom it borrow. Soon the fleeting splendor dies. Yet with all the evil round it,

Like a jewel dark!v set; Dear as loving hearts have found it, How can they its light forget?

There's a sweetness in its anguish, And a music in its sigh; Hopes may wither, joys may languish. Still it lives-it cannot die

Though relentless fate may sever Hearts that love would fain unite, Mem'ry's star shall linger ever. O'er that fount of young delight.

All things fade away and leave us; Youth and health and fortune wane: Hopes betray and friends deceive us, still we bow to love's bright rein.

Like the cloistered vestal telling Every holy head with tears, Love, in gentle bosoms swelling, Counts the joys of vanished years. -From "Mystery" No. 18. Good old Nyas! He will not write any more flats.

and he was ever so ready with his brain and pen

and he was ever so ready with his brain and pen to come to the assistance of the Puzzle Editor that his loss to Puzzledom will be felt for years to come.—Brother Cinders paid us a visit on Saturday and Sunday a week ago. He left us a couple of seven squares as one of the results.—Teepeskay has left the Buckeye State, and is now located at 519 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. His promised flats are looked for daily. He asks for addresses of the Mound City mystics, and when this paragraph flats are looked for daily. He asks for addresses of the Mound City mystics, and when this paragraph reaches Gi Gantic's eye he should drop in and see Friend Kellogg.—Iron Mask is again on deck—in his usual vein, too. "Gid" usually pays us a call once or twice a year, and we had been thinking he was about "due." His address is now Stanley A. Giddings, 335 S. Broadway, Dayton, O.—Rokeby will be heard from shortly. Prepare for a square-making bout.—Don't forget last week's prise offer for ORACLES squares and diamonds containing ORACLES.

R. O. CRESTER.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our

Agricultural Readers.

Storing Moisture. In some sections provision is made against drouth by storing water in the wet season for use during dry periods, and the Agricultural Department and the Experiment Stations are giving the matter considerable attention. When water is plentiful much of it flows away to the sea, from which it cannot be recovered unless from rains, which may not occur at times when moisture is essential. Reservoirs and windmills have given excellent satisfaction in the West, and engines and hydraulic rams are used wherever it can be done to advantage.

The cost of applying an irrigating system may be great on some farms and very small on others, according to the location and conformation of the farm ; but the cost, if it can be borne, is but a small matter compared with the great increase in the yields of crops, or even in preventing loss, as a prolonged drouth may shorten a crop as much as 75 per cent. One acre that is under control, so far as pertains to moisture, is of more value than four acres that derive moisture only as it happens to come from rains, and when the irrigation methods are fully understood and used the productive capacity of the farms will be increased from twofold to tenfold, as the control of moisture permits of a greater variety of crops, a more liberal use of fertilizers, and less loss of time in cultiva-

The rainfall of this country is ample for all purposes, but the overflowing rivers testify to the great loss of much that may be saved, and which would not only protect against drouths, but also against floods if properly stored.

The New York Station bulletin reports that the annual average rainfall in that Authors of word-forms: Eugene (3), Gi Gantie that the annual average rainfall in that (3), X. L. C. R., Guardineer, Dan D. Lyon, Rex State for the past 17 years has been 34.31 inches, which means that the amount is nearly sufficient to cover the entire State to the depth of three feet. Nearly one-half of this supply passes off as surface drainage, carrying away a large portion of the plant food from the soil.

The average rainfall of Kansas is only 20 inches, but the loss by surface drainage is only about two inches, leaving 18 inches for use, this advantage of retention being due to the surface of the State not being as uneven as that of New York; but the supply in Kansas is being saved by irrigation, and in a few more years the State will be partially secure from drouth. Every year there The sailors just worshiped their one-colored flag. of moisture, and gradually the storage sysare improvements made in the distribution tem is being extended eastward. On many farms of the East reservoirs cannot be used. but there are farms, however, upon which the reservoir system can be easily arranged and applied.

One method which may be used on all farms is deep plowing, through pulverizing To fail.\* 4. A parish of Scotland. (Lipp., 1868.) of the soil and drainage. If the soil is tilled 5. Tamed.\* 6. A working drift or level. 7. An and the water drawn off from below the land can be better plowed and made fine. This enables the soil to have greater capacity of absorption, and there is less loss by surface flowing. The water in the soil is drawn up by capillary attraction. If the surface becomes dry the moisture from below will rise to the dry surface, and thus come within the reach of plants. It is claimed that during periods of drouth the capillary action of the soil may be sufficient to raise the water from below through a distance of five or six feet, thus having a supply right under the plants, provided the soil is in the right condition. But what is this right condition? Deep plowing and thorough under-drainage. It means more, however, than a deep soil, for the soil must be very fine if there are to be capillary tubes. Clods and lumps will not permit of securing the desired object. The soil must therefore not only be deeply plowed, but also worked over until it is as fine as possible, which also permits of a portion of the moisture being saved from evaporation by keeping the surface loose to the depth of an inch or two. thus breaking (sealing) the upper ends of the capillary tubes, as well as destroying weeds at the same time.

Mrs. Hudnut makes a liberal offer to Invalid

Ladies on page 6. Be sure and read it. OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents should write each question on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and ad-dress and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not ac-companied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three

H. B., Clinton, Mass. - A soldier enlisted in a regiment and deserted from it in September. 1862: thereafter he had two honorable terms of service and received an honorable discharge from same; how can be get an honorable discharge from the organization from which he deserted? Answer. If less than four months existed between the date of his desertion from the first regiment and his enlistment in the second, and if such second enlistment was not made for the purpose of securing a bounty or other emolument greater than to which he would have been entitled had he remained with his original organization, he may secure an amendment of record and an honorable discharge from the first organization; otherwise not. In

entitled to pension under act of June 27, 1890, where his disability was the result of fishing with giant powder, in violation of the laws of his State, and would such disability be regarded as a result of vicious babits? Answer. One is not entitled to a pension for disability resulting from one's own vicious babits. We are not prepared to say whether the Pension Bureau would hold that an injury received while violating the police regulations of a State would or would not be regarded as due to vicious

habits. D. E. A., Mauch Chunk, Pa.-Is there sny United States law prohibiting the exportation of wheat from this country, or regulating the amount that may be exported? Answer. No. J. S. B., Marshall, Mich .- To settle a dispute of some importance to parties here, please state whether a widow who has been married to a soldier 10 years can draw his back pension at his death? Answer. If she can show that she is his legal widow she is entitled to any pension due on his certificate or on any application left pending by him (if same can be established). She is equally entitled to the soldier's accrued pension, whether she married him 10 years prior to death or 10 days or 10 minutes prior thereto, providing she shows that she is his legal widow. Her title to pension as a widow may be affected by the date of her marriage to the soldier, but not her title to the accrued

M. A., Lamoille, Ill .- Please state the process by which I could get my pension if I should move to Germany, I now being a pensioner. Answer. Your residence abroad would not under present laws, affect your right to draw pension. All pensioners residing in a foreign country are paid at the Washington Agency upon quarterly vouchers, the same as are pensioners who live in the United States. Are paid

March 4, June 4, Sept. 4 and Dec. 4. E. H., Camden, N. Y .- I am drawing a pension under the old law, and I have been mar-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.